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**III**

Kyoto University Primate Research Institute  
1983

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Reports of Research Project**

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2. Title of Project  
Phylogenetical and Evolutionary Studies of New World Monkeys in South America
3. Head Investigator  
1981: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Professor, Shiro KONDO  
1982: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate, Tsuyoshi WATANABE
4. Cooperative Investigator  
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Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate, Takeshi SETOGUCHI  
Dokkyo Medical School, Lecturer, Nobuo SHIGEHARA  
Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Research Assistant, Keiji TAKEMURA  
National University of Colombia, Assistant Professor, Alberto CADENA
5. Finance  
1981: 9,800,000 yen (Overseas Survey)  
1982: 1,700,000 yen (Summary)
6. Results  
Results of research are referred to following papers in this volume.
7. References
  - (1) WATANABE, Tsuyoshi: Mandible/basihyal relationships in red howler monkeys (*Alouatta seniculus*): A craniometrical approach, *Primates*, 23(1): 105–129, 1982.  
SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: Can be recognized the sexual dimorphism in *Stirtonia* (Miocene ancestor of howler monkeys)? *J. Anthropology*, 13(2): 3–27, 1982. (in Japanese)
  - (2) WATANABE, Tsuyoshi: Morphological features on the crania of Hendee's woolly monkey (*Lagothrix flavicauda*), 26th Primates Symposium of Japan Monkey Centre, 1982.  
SHIGEHARA, Nobuo & Takeshi SETOGUCHI: New evidences showing sexual dimorphism in the South American Miocene *Stirtonia* (Ceboidea), 26th Primates Symposium of Japan Monkey Centre, 1982.  
SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: Morphology and function of the dentition in the South American *Stirtonia-Alouatta* lineage, 26th Primates Symposium of Japan Monkey Centre, 1982.  
SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: Relation between morphology and function of the dentition in the *Stirtonia-Alouatta* lineage (Ceboidea), 9th Congr. Int. Primat. Soc. 1982.

## PREFACE

I am very pleased that Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys are published here. This report constitutes of the results of Kyoto University Overseas Research of New World Monkeys operated in the field season of 1981. All the financial support needed was generously given by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of the Japanese Government. Kyoto University has sent expeditions to South America four times including the preliminary research in the fiscal year of 1976. In 1977, the first large-scaled expedition was organized and made researches on both extinct and extant New World monkeys in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. In 1979, the second expedition was sent to Colombia and Bolivia. The reports for these activities have been published in 1979 and 1981, respectively. Here we present the results given by the third large-scaled expedition in the field season of 1981.

The primatological researches in South America by Japanese scientists have been conducted since 1971. The Japan Monkey Centre organized the first expedition along the upper course of the Amazon River in 1971 under the auspices of the Japanese Government, and continued to send expeditions in 1973 and in 1975 as well. The main purposes of these expeditions were to research on social organization, behavioral pattern, diet and morphological characters of several South American monkeys.

Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University decided to succeed the works of the Japan Monkey Centre and commenced to research in South America with two main purposes. The first one is just the continuation of the Japan Monkey Centre's program. And the second one is a paleontological program. This is a new one and by this we try to trace the phylogenetical history of platyrrhines.

In 1979, we succeeded in discovering the upper dentition of a ceboid monkey, *Stirtonia tatacoensis* of which lower dentition has solely been known in the La Venta badlands of Colombia. Comparing with recent material, it is now clear that *Stirtonia* is a direct ancestor to extant *Alouatta*, howler monkeys. In the field season of 1981, the geological work in the area where *Stirtonia* was obtained became the most important project. The results of the geological work are published here.

I am very indebted to the Colombia Government, especially to INGEOMINAS and Museo de Historia Natural de Universidad Nacional, and also the Japanese Embassy to Bogotá, Colombia.

Shiro KONDO  
*Professor Emeritus*

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